

The Leeds School of Medicine

BEING THE



Medical Department of the Yorkshire College
Victoria University.

NOW

The School of Medicine of
the University of Leeds.

Store
Health
Sciences
XX

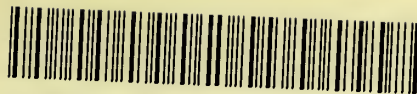
UNI

*The University Library
Leeds*



*Medical and Dental
Library*

CAC 6
(WZ 90 W19)
u n i



30106

003898078


UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

*Medical and Dental
Library*

Date due for return

~~3 SEP 1981~~

Date due for return



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

https://archive.org/details/b21508021_0001



NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Ballard & Co. N.Y.

The Leeds School of Medicine,

BEING THE

Medical Department of the Yorkshire College

Victoria University.

NOW

The School of Medicine of
the University of Leeds.

NOTE.—This booklet, which was printed some years ago, is now (1915) out of date in certain respects; but it is historically of so much interest and the photographs contained in it (provided by the generosity of the late Dr. Hartley, Professor of Public Health) give so good a view of the premises that it will no doubt still be welcome to those desiring information about the School.

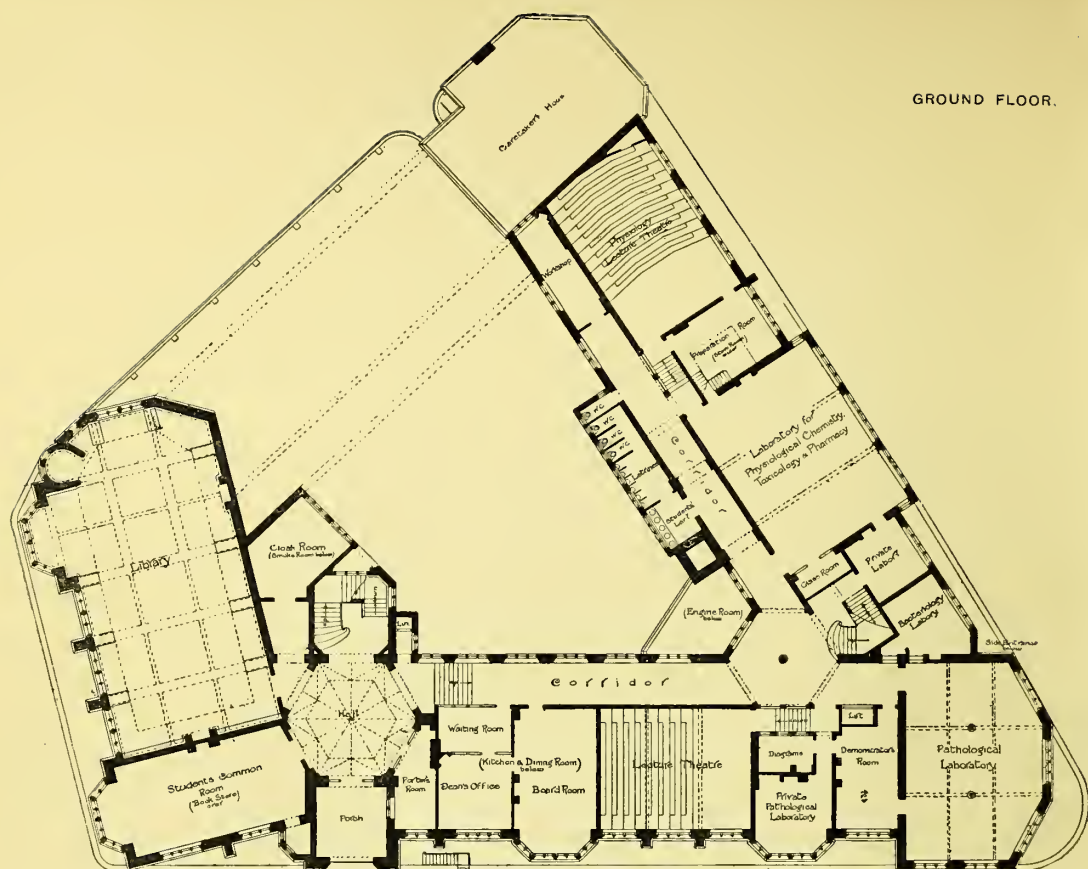
J. WHITEHEAD & SON, PRINTERS, LEEDS.

603122

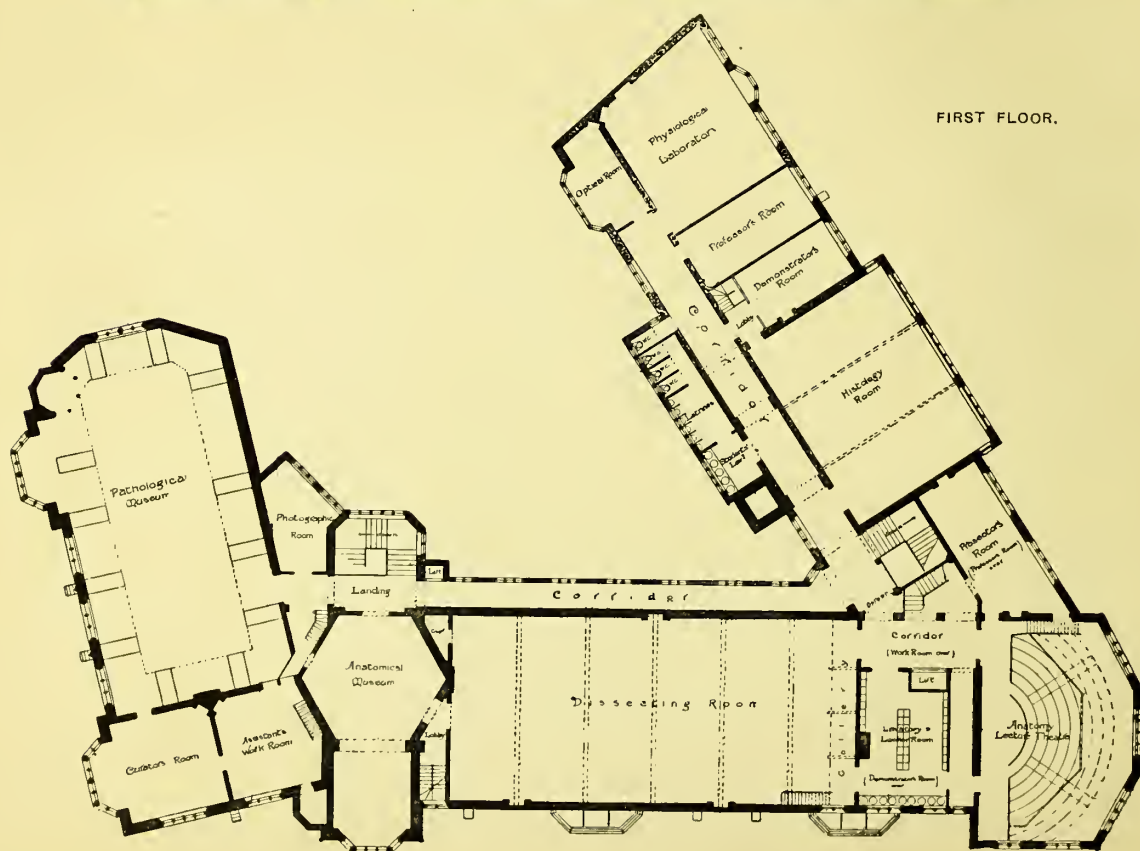
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.
2. GENERAL GROUND-PLAN.
3. QUADRANGLE.—FROM THE BACK.
4. HEXAGON HALL.—ENTRANCE.
5. THE LIBRARY.
6. HEAD OF MAIN STAIRCASE, WITH HANGING CORRIDOR.
7. GENERAL PATHOLOGICAL MUSEUM.
8. PATHOLOGY CLASS-ROOM.
9. ANATOMY THEATRE.
10. DISSECTING ROOM.
11. SMALL HEXAGONAL LOBBY.
12. HISTOLOGY CLASS-ROOM.—PHYSIOLOGY.
13. EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORY. ,,
14. LEEDS GENERAL INFIRMARY.—FROM S.E. CORNER.
15. ,, ,, ENTRANCE HALL.
16. ,, ,, PATHOLOGY THEATRE.
17. ,, ,, WAITING HALL FOR OUT-PATIENTS.
18. ,, ,, ONE OF THE WARDS.
19. YORKSHIRE COLLEGE.—EXAMINATION HALL AND LIBRARY.

GROUND FLOOR.



FIRST FLOOR.



THE LEEDS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

IN the time of the first WILLIAM HEY, in 1800, some instruction in professional subjects was given at the old Leeds Infirmary; but the earliest systematic professional teaching given in Leeds was at a private School of Anatomy, conducted by CHARLES TURNER THACKRAH, from 1826 to 1830.

From these beginnings sprang the more complete Leeds School, which was inaugurated in October, 1831, the premises consisting of rooms at the back of the old Dispensary, in North Street.

The first President, Dr. WILLIAMSON, who was for many years Physician to the Infirmary, was one of the most active promoters of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, and was Mayor of the borough at the time when Her Majesty the Queen attained her majority.

Dr. WILLIAMSON was to have delivered the first introductory lecture, but, owing to his indisposition, the task was assigned to the late Mr. T. P. TEALE, F.R.S.

Closely associated with these gentlemen in the establishment of a permanent School of Medicine in Leeds, were WILLIAM HEY and JOSEPH PRINCE GARLICK; and it may be interesting to reprint here the prospectus of the session which commenced on October 1st, 1832:—

LEEDS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

DISPENSARY—NORTH STREET.

The next Session will commence on Monday, the 1st of October, 1832, in which the following Courses of LECTURES will be delivered:—

Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, by Mr. T. P. Teale and Mr. Garlick.

The Lectures on the Thoracic Viscera, by Mr. Thackrah.

Demonstrations and Dissections, by Mr. Price.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. William Hey.

The Lectures on Hernia and on the Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, by Mr. Thackrah.

Operative Surgery, by Mr. S. Smith and Mr. Hey.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by Dr. Hunter.

Chemistry, by Mr. West.

Principles and Practice of Physic, by Dr. Williamson.

Botany, by Mr. John Hey and Mr. Denny.

Forensic Medicine, by Dr. Disney Thorp.

Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Mr. S. Smith.

These Lectures are recognised by the *Royal College of Surgeons* and the *Worshipful Society of Apothecaries*, and Certificates of Attendance upon them confer the same Qualification for Examination as the Certificate from the Medical Schools of London.

The accommodation at the back of the old Dispensary was soon found to be inadequate, and in 1834 the School was removed to a house at the corner of East Parade, near the old Infirmary. For thirty years this house afforded all the available space.

It is impossible to do justice in this place to the untiring industry and self-sacrificing enthusiasm of those who, in a former generation, constituted the lecturing and teaching staff of the Leeds School of Medicine—men of varied gifts and widespread reputation. One is tempted to recall the public-spirited citizen and learned physician, as combined in the person of Dr. WILLIAMSON; the evergreen buoyancy of SAM SMITH, the surgeon, who, in his seventy-fifth year, announced his intention to institute a new course of lectures; the wide experience and sound surgical practice of the earlier HEYS; the cultured mind and independent research into branches of science not immediately connected with his profession, of the late THOMAS PRIDGIN TEALE; the devotion of Dr. DISNEY THORP to the special study of Forensic Medicine, and his generous endowment of prizes in Forensic Medicine and Public Health, which still bear his name; the unassuming modesty and unselfish character of GEORGE MORLEY, whose absorbing interest in his work acquired for him a high reputation as a practical toxicologist. The names of these and many others, such as Dr. HARDWICK, Dr. CHADWICK, Dr. HEATON, Mr. NUNNELEY, and Mr. NICHOLSON PRICE, are still cherished by former students of the Leeds School; whilst within the last few years we have had to lament the loss of two Professors—MCGILL and JACOB.

The survivors of those who lectured in the School in East Parade are:—Mr. C. G. WHEELHOUSE, Mr. T. PRIDGIN TEALE, Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, Dr. T. CLIFFORD ALBUTT, Mr. WM. HALL, Mr. R. REYNOLDS, and Mr. T. SCATTERGOOD, the present Dean of the Medical School, who also acted as Chairman of the Building Committee for the New Buildings.

The accommodation at East Parade having become insufficient, the late Dr. HEATON, Mr. WHEELHOUSE, and Mr. PRIDGIN TEALE, were constituted—about 1864—into a Building Committee, and this resulted in the erection of the building in Park Street. The address delivered by Mr. (afterwards Sir JAMES) PAGET, on the occasion of the opening, still amply repays perusal.

Reminiscences of what is now “the old school” are still fresh in the memories of its alumni; and its teaching staff may recall with justifiable pride the good work done in it. But so rapidly have the methods of teaching been developed within the last quarter of a century, that it is small wonder that a building which in 1865 was said to be “unsurpassed in educational opportunities by any similar institution in the kingdom,” should in twenty-five years be found to be inadequate to the demands made upon it.

In the year 1874 an institution was founded called the Yorkshire College of Science; and in subsequent years medical students attended classes there in Chemistry, Botany, Biology, and Comparative Anatomy.

In 1877 this institution enlarged its sphere of work, and took the name of the Yorkshire College (*vide* p. 15), and in the year 1884 the Leeds School of Medicine was incorporated with it. The prospectus for 1884-5 announced the “First Session of the Medical Department of the Yorkshire College, being the Fifty-fourth Session of the Leeds School of Medicine.”



W. and L. Rogers & Co.

QUADRANGLE.—FROM THE BACK.

This amalgamation has been for the mutual advantage of both institutions, inasmuch as on the one hand it supplied the Yorkshire College with a fully-equipped Faculty of Medicine, and so facilitated its admission as a constituent College of the Victoria University; while on the other hand it provided the Medical School with a Science and Arts Department, in which students could receive a wider and more liberal training in science subjects than could be given in a Medical School.

The premises in Park Street being seriously deficient in accommodation, the Council of the Yorkshire College determined to erect a new School, which should, in its arrangements, be in harmony with the times, and adequately equipped in every detail.

The description which follows is published for the purpose of emphasising the fact that an important centre of Medical education exists in Leeds, which fulfils all the requirements for a complete University education in Medicine.

The Yorkshire College, as a constituent College of the Victoria University, is thus enabled to qualify students educated within its walls to proceed to the degrees in Medicine and Surgery of its own University; and this, it may be said, at a less total cost to the student than if he presented himself for the diplomas of the Conjoint Board of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

THE NEW BUILDINGS OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, THORESBY PLACE.

THE new structure is erected on the rising ground between the Infirmary and St. George's Church, and was formally opened by their Royal Highnesses the DUKE and DUCHESS OF YORK, on the 6th of October, 1894.

The site is quadrangular, surrounded by streets; only three sides have been built upon, the remaining one being left for future extensions.

The internal adaptation of the rooms to the requirements of the various Departments formed an essential feature in the construction and arrangement of the buildings; and the Council of the Yorkshire College have to congratulate themselves on their choice of an architect in Mr. W. H. THORP, F.R.I.B.A., to whose success in carrying out the views of the Building Committee the arrangement of the School bears ample witness. The accommodation for practical work has received especial and large consideration, for, of the forty chief apartments in the building, half are of the nature of laboratories.

The general distribution of the rooms is on two floors (see Ground-plans), and grouped as follows. In the south block are the Library, Museum, and the Students' Common Room. The tower, containing the porch, hexagon hall, main staircase, and the Anatomical Museum, unite this to the east or main block, in which are rooms for administrative purposes; the Anatomy and Pathology Departments, and one of the Lecture-rooms. The north block is devoted mainly to Physiology.

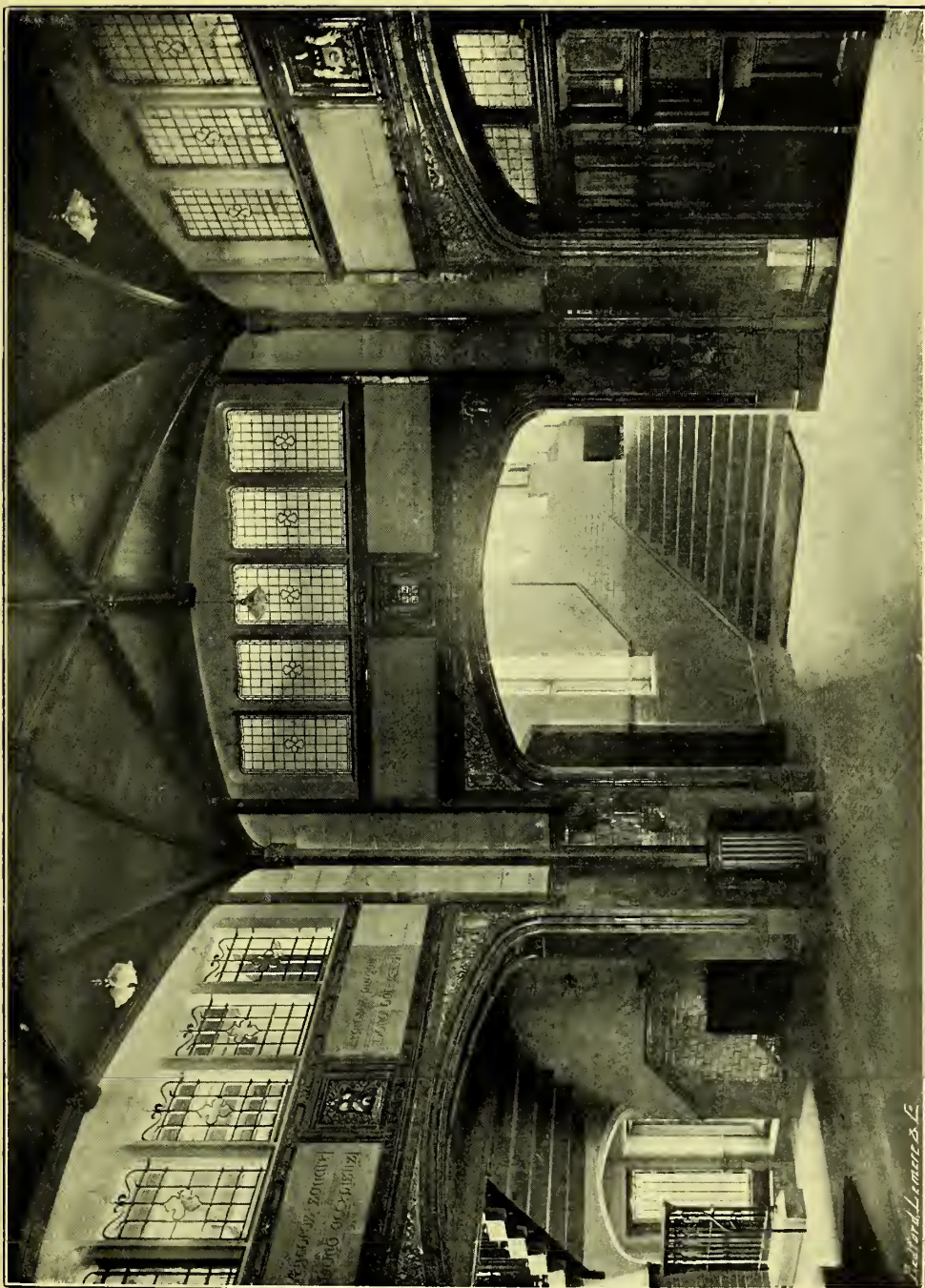
The Principal Entrance is in Thoresby Place, opposite the Infirmary, and gives access through a wide porch in the tower to the hexagon hall. The tower, with its oak lantern, forms a prominent feature of the exterior. The *Hexagon Hall* has arcaded sides, walled in glazed faience of a greenish colour; above this, the walls are faced with stone, relieved by clerestory windows, through which borrowed light gains entrance. Vaulting shafts of faience, in the angles, support the ribs of a handsome groined oak roof, which is enriched with carved work. The floor is of marble mosaic, with a radiating design and border. Above five of the arches are emblazoned armorial panels, bearing the arms of the following:—The Victoria University, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, the Yorkshire College, the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the City of Leeds. Above the central arch is the inscription:—*Ægrotos sanate, Leprosos purgate; Dono accepistis, Dono date.* On the right is the porter's room and enquiry office, containing the switchboard commanding the electric light installation, telephones for intercommunication inside the building, and in connection with the National Company's Exchange. The rooms which open out of the hexagon hall are the following:—The Students' Common Room, the Library, and the Students' Cloak-room.

The Students' Common Room is a large and commodious apartment on the left of the entrance. It is placed under the management of a representative Committee of students, by whom a supply of newspapers and periodicals is kept up. In this room the Students' Medical Society holds its ordinary monthly meetings. The Society was formed some years back, for the discussion of subjects of professional and scientific interest, and for the encouragement of debate, and is very actively supported.

The Library is one of the largest and handsomest rooms in the building. It occupies the principal part of the south front, is 72 feet long, by 35 feet wide, and 18 feet in height. A gallery of light construction runs round it, above the bookcases, and is protected by an ornamental iron balustrade. The ceiling is divided into panels by the oak casing of the girders which support the floor above, and by oak ribs; these panels are filled in with ornamental plaster-work of a geometrical design. The floor is of oak parquetry on concrete. Double bookcases project from the walls under the gallery, forming alcoves, in which are placed tables for the convenience of readers. The wood-work is of oak, and there are two handsome fireplaces, surmounted by oak canopies.

The combined libraries of the Medical Department of the Yorkshire College, and of the Leeds and West Riding Medico-Chirurgical Society, are placed here, ample space being left for future additions. This valuable collection of books contains most of the modern works of importance, and to it additions are continually being made. In 1865 the library of the Old Infirmary became the property of the Medical School. The chief English, American, and continental periodicals are regularly taken.

Tutorial Class-rooms.—A large room over the students' common room, entered from the library gallery at the east end, is used as a book store for the library, and as a tutorial room by those Teachers whose subjects do not require laboratory accommodation. Another class-room, devoted to the same tutorial purposes, opens from the Museum gallery on the floor above.



HEXAGON HALL.—ENTRANCE.

Richard Leighton & Co.





Bedford-Lenox & Co.

THE LIBRARY.





HEAD OF MAIN STAIRCASE, WITH HANGING CORRIDOR.



Brullin Lemeris & Co

GENERAL PATHOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

The Students' Cloak-room, entered from the hall, adjoins the library, and is furnished with lockers—of which there is an ample supply here and in other convenient parts of the building, to provide each student with his own. Steam-pipes are placed beneath the lockers, so as to create a current of warm air through ventilating openings contrived in them for the purpose.

The principal staircase, reached through the central archway, gives access to the Museum on the first floor, and to the Refectory and the smoking-room in the basement.

The Refectory is for the purpose of providing luncheons and light refreshments, and students who come in by rail can breakfast here. It supplies the want, very much felt in the old School, of a place in which the students can have a mid-day meal, without the inconvenience and loss of time incurred by leaving the premises for that purpose. A Committee, consisting of some of the teaching staff, and a representative elected by the students, undertakes its management.

Though situated in the basement, the floor of this room is on a level with the interior court, from which side it is well illuminated. It has an oak-block floor, and a tiled dado. There are two handsome fireplaces, brought from the library of the old School, which were presented by Dr. CHADWICK and Dr. HEATON. A bar projects from one side in front of the entrance to the serving-room, behind which there is a roomy kitchen with the usual offices.

The General Pathological Museum is directly over the library, and corresponds to it in area. It is, however, much loftier, and is splendidly lighted by both top and side light, and has an oak-block floor. The shelving and gallery in their general arrangement resemble those in the library, Kauri pine taking the place of oak.

The collection contains a large number of valuable specimens illustrating Medical and Surgical Pathology. Some of them are of great rarity, and a large number of them bear testimony to the enthusiasm of the Leeds surgeons in the earlier days of the School.

A suite of three rooms at the west end, for the Curator, including a fireproof still-room, provide the necessary working space for a department which has much valuable material to deal with.

The Materia Medica Type Collection is accommodated in the south-west bay of the General Museum.

A *Photographic Room* adjoins the Museum, and contains a well-ventilated dark room, and conveniences for photomicrography.

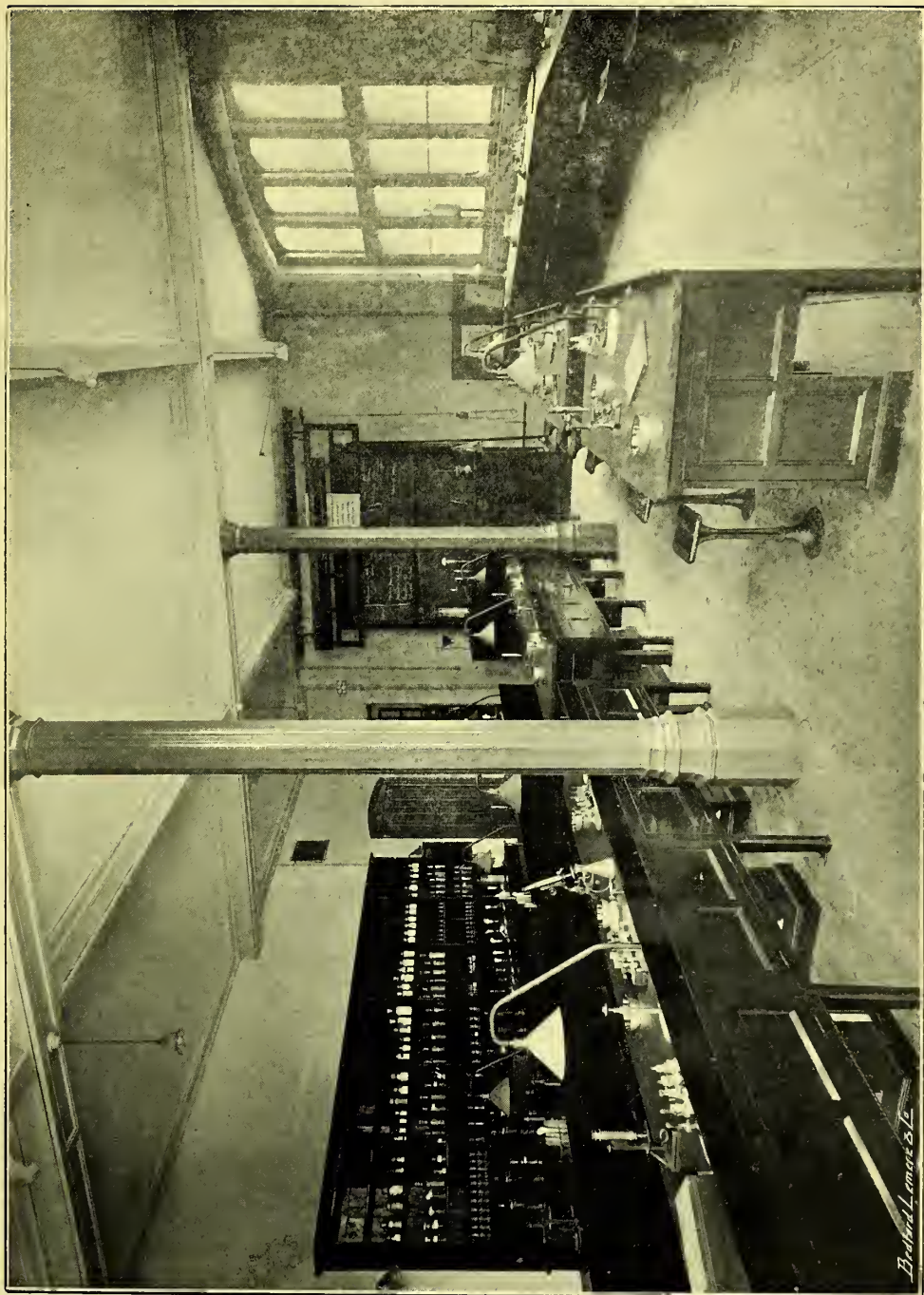
Returning to the ground floor, the *Principal Corridor* is approached from the hexagon hall by a short flight of steps. Its windows, like those of the other corridors, look on to the interior court; it is admirably lighted, and of good width. On the right is the *Dean's Office*, with a waiting-room; next to these is the *Professors' Common Room*. Further on, the corridor terminates in a smaller *Hexagonal Lobby*, with a central pillar, from the top of which radiate arched groinings, supporting the floor above. This lobby, and the one directly above it, being in the centre of the working departments, and connected to each other by a short flight of stairs, render access from one class-room to another easy. On one side, separated from the lobby by arcading filled in with ornamental ironwork, is the entrance to the *General Lecture Theatre*; it will hold about ninety students, and is furnished with oak seating, and is generally fitted like the *Physiology Theatre*. Next door to this is a diagram-room.

The Pathology Department consists of a suite of rooms opening out of the hexagonal lobby, and embraces the following:—a *Professor's Private Laboratory*, and a *Demonstrator's Laboratory*, both of which are carefully furnished and equipped for their special purpose, and have every convenience for research work. Adjoining these, and occupying the north-east angle of the block, is the *Pathology Class-room*. This room has an area of 43 by 30 feet, is fitted with tables for work with the microscope the same as in the Physiology Department, with gas, water, and electric light, accommodation being provided for forty students. There is, besides, a Demonstrator's platform, with blackboard and diagram-screen, and the room is fitted with the necessary shelving and cupboards. Annexed to this is the *Bacteriology Laboratory*. The appliances and fittings are those specially required for the purposes of bacteriology, and are of the most modern type. This laboratory is mainly intended to suit the requirements of those who are working for *Diplomas in Public Health*. A store-room in the basement completes this compact department.

The Anatomy Department occupies the first floor of the west block to its northern extremity. The *Anatomical Museum* and *Bone-room* is directly over the entrance-hall and porch. Its hexagonal portion is lighted from above by a domed lantern; whilst the rectangular part over the porch has oriels looking on Thoresby Place. It is provided with a gallery, thus doubling the accessible wall space, is floored in oak parquetry, and fitted with handsome glazed oak wall-cases containing anatomical preparations. On the floor space tables are disposed for the study of bones, which are enclosed in specially-contrived revolving cases, to facilitate their examination. Swing-doors give access to the large *Dissecting-room*, in which everything has been done to ensure healthful conditions for the students. It is 80 feet long by 36 feet wide; its walls are of white glazed brick, with a dado of a dark fawn colour, the three fireplaces being executed in similar material. It is roof-lighted from the north, on the weaving-shed principle; the floor is of oak parquetry. More than two hundred students can be accommodated in this room.

Much forethought has been expended on the construction and disposal of the fittings, which consist chiefly of improved dissecting tables, over which adjustable pendants for electric light are suspended, and along the walls of substantial stands for anatomical preparations; Ellis' plates hang at a convenient height above the latter, for the students to consult. At the north end there is a Supervision Gallery, which is reached by a staircase in the room. On a level with this gallery, leading out of the Dissecting-room, and forming the second floor, are the *Demonstrator's Laboratory* and an *Attendant's Workroom*; between the latter there is a passage communicating with the Professor's private room behind; and a store-room for *Practical Surgery*, where the instruments and appliances used in that course are kept.

Below the gallery two doors open out of the Dissecting-room: one leads to the students' locker-room and lavatory, and the other to the Anatomy lobby. This lobby, cut off from the general corridors outside by swing-doors, gives access to the *Anatomy Theatre*, 43 by 30 feet in area, and 22 feet high. It is lighted from the top by a lantern, and is seated for two hundred students; the illumination and fittings are admirable. Beneath the slope of the seats is a long and roomy space, especially fitted for private

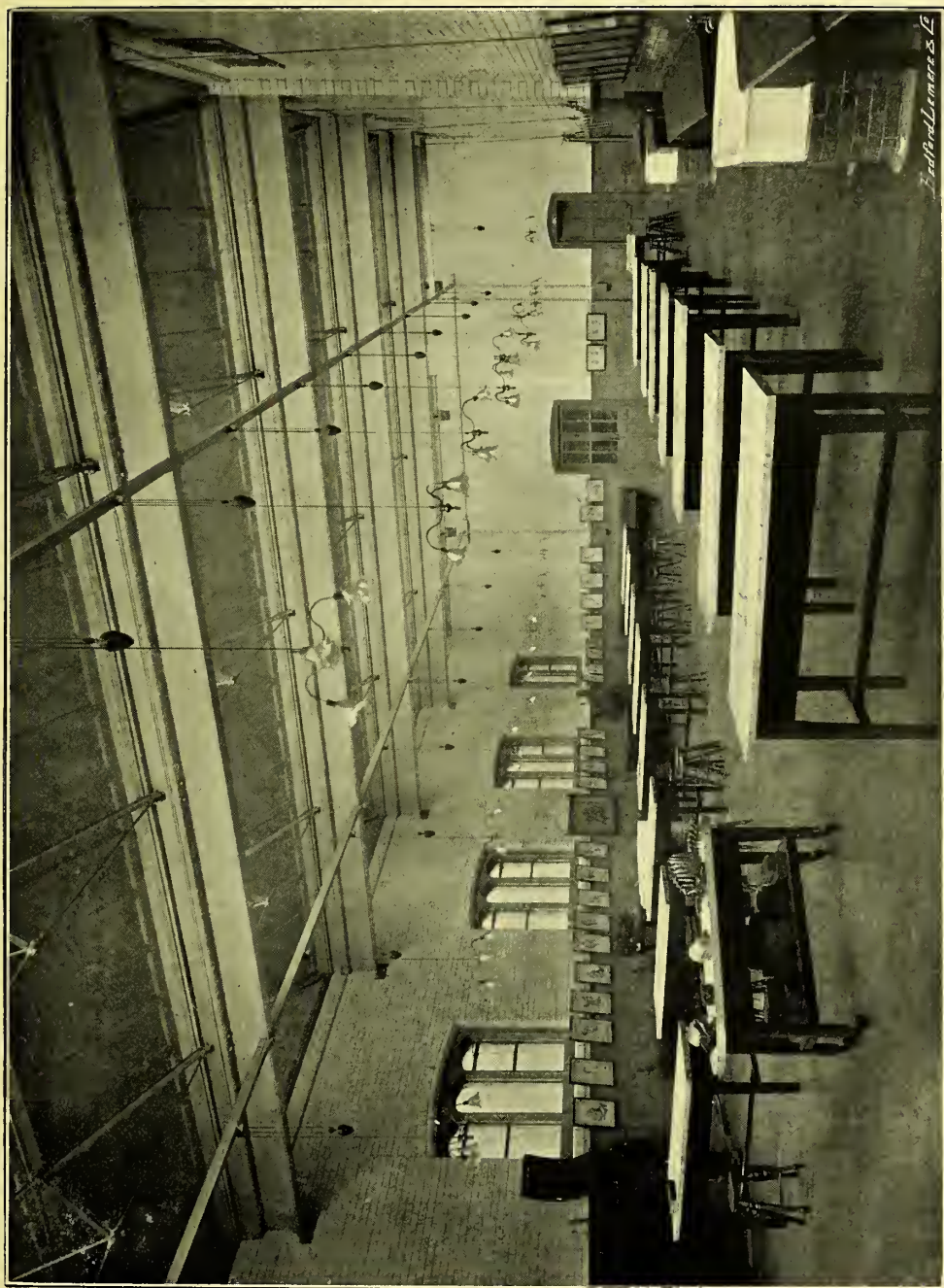


PATHOLOGY CLASS-ROOM.

Brother L. Moore & Co.



ANATOMY THEATRE.



Paul Nord-Lemmer & Co.

DISSECTING ROOM.

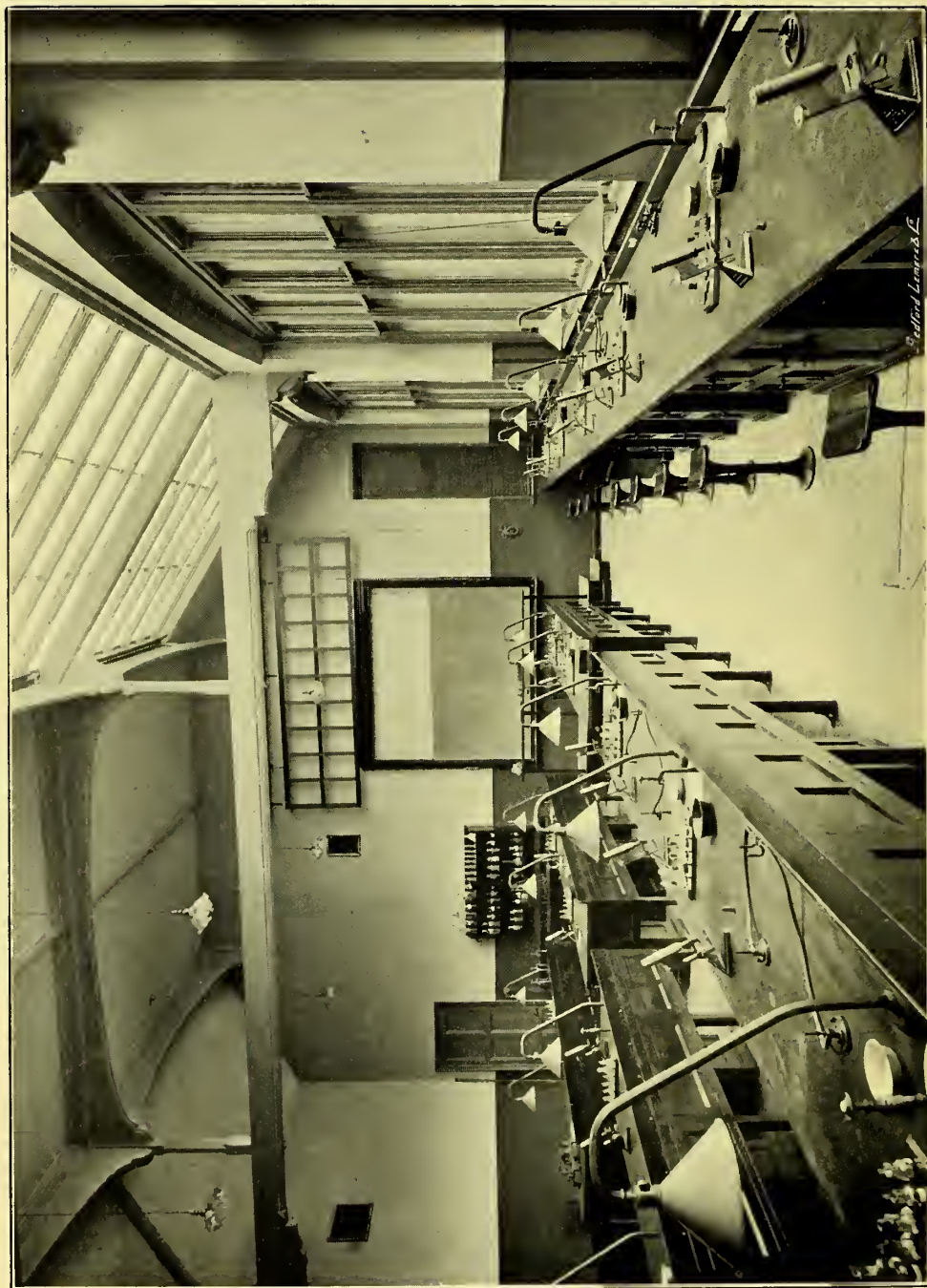




Edvard Linnarsson

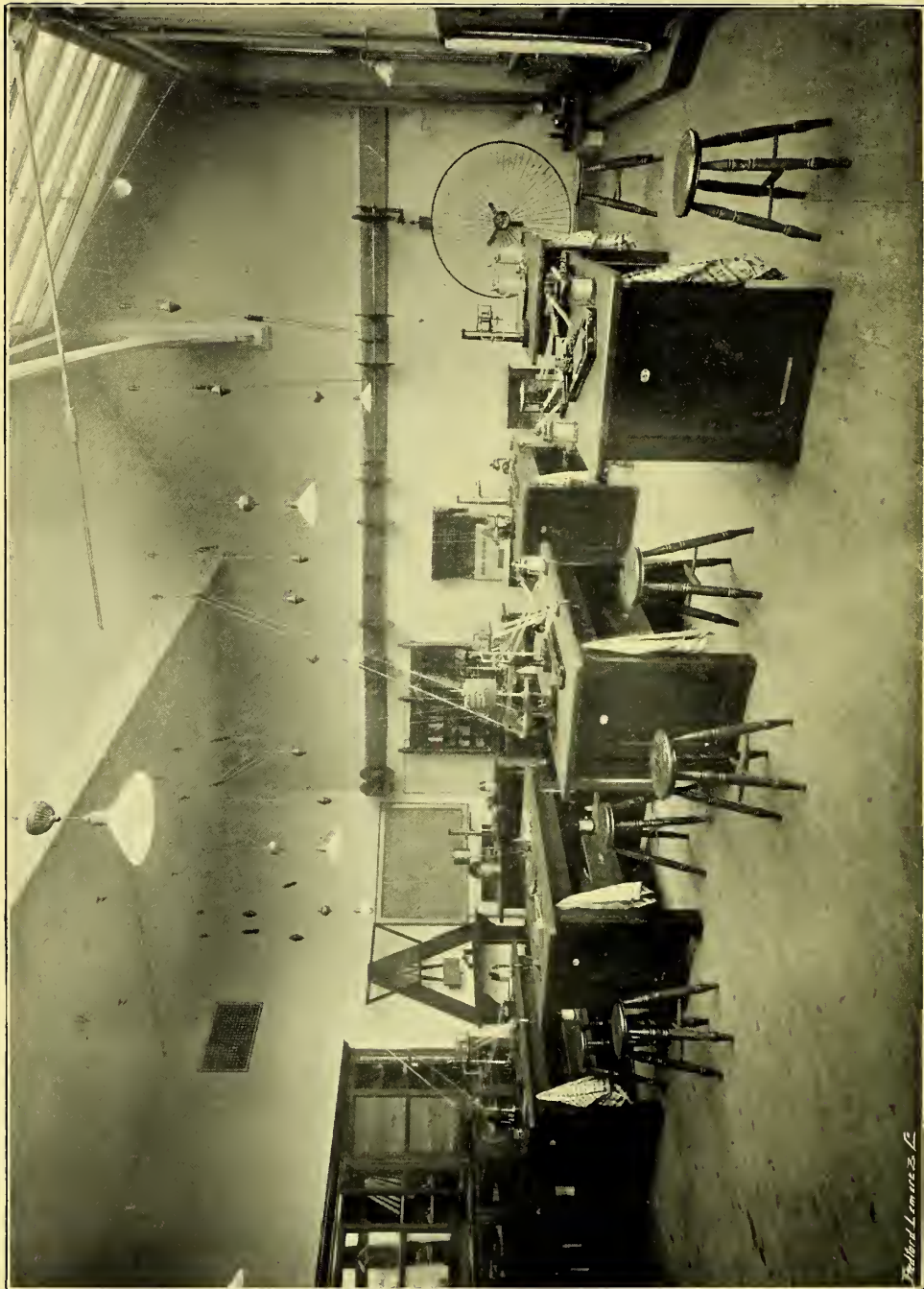
SMALL HEXAGONAL LOBBY.





HISTOLOGY CLASS-ROOM.—PHYSIOLOGY.





Harvard University

EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORY.—PHYSIOLOGY.

research work in anatomy. A spacious *Prosector's Room* completes this portion of the Department. From the anatomy attendant's room, on the second floor, a *hydraulic lift*, having doors at each floor-level, communicates with the basement, where the anatomical cellars are situated. A *Bone-preparation Room*, on a level with and opening into the interior court completes a Department which, for convenience of arrangement, and exhaustiveness of detail, will be found to have few equals.

The Physiology Department occupies the ground and first floors of the north wing. On the ground floor is the *Chemical Laboratory*; here *Practical Pharmacy* is also taught during the summer session. This room is fitted as a Chemical Laboratory, with working accommodation for thirty-six men, and has an ample range of fume closets. Adjoining this, on one side is a *Private Laboratory* for the Pharmacy Department; and on the other, the *Lecture Preparation Room*, with cases for apparatus and diagrams, and traversed by an internal staircase that leads to the floor above and basement below. Next to this is the *Physiology Theatre*, seated for one hundred, and fitted with a lecturer's table, with special drawers for lantern-slides, &c., and an arc light for the lantern; a large movable blackboard, on the one-weight system, and diagram and lantern screens complete the fittings. This is a well-proportioned room, 18 feet high. At the end of the passage is the *Workshop*, containing a screw-cutting lathe, a carpenter's bench, and other appliances for maintaining and constructing apparatus.

On the first floor, the rooms are splendidly lighted from the north by roof-light in addition to the window illumination. *The Histology Laboratory*, seated for forty students, is 40 by 30 feet in area, and fitted with tables for working with the microscope, and drained by wooden pitched troughs, each student having a table-space of three feet square, gas, water, electric light, and a pedestal locker. A movable blackboard and diagram-screen above the Demonstrator's platform, a counter with a sink, and appliances for section cutting, complete the fittings.

Beyond this come, in succession, the *Demonstrator's Laboratory*, containing classified stores of tissues used in the Histology Class, and appropriate fittings; the Professor's combined *Private Room and Laboratory*—both of these are fitted for research work; and then the *Experimental Laboratory*. This room, 31 by 26 feet in area, will accommodate twenty-four students, and is fitted with entirely new apparatus, mainly for recording purposes, which has been devised by the present Professor of Physiology for this laboratory.

The recording apparatus is driven by a small Chicago's top, which actuates 19 feet of shafting, carrying speed cones. Cord connections transmit the motion to the recording cylinders on the tables. All moving parts are mounted on either ball-bearings or centres, which accounts for the small power required—less than $\frac{1}{10}$ horse-power—friction being practically *nil*. A *Time-distribution* board is another feature in this room, by means of which each table is supplied with a time check, in seconds or fractions of a second, according to the work upon which students are engaged.

The *Optical and Galvanometer Room*, next door to and communicating with the experimental room, contains some delicate electrical instruments, and is capable of being darkened by roller blinds. The arrangements in this Department have taken several years to complete.

The Institution is heated throughout by low-pressure steam; the radiators in the rooms are situated in front of openings in the outer walls, the openings being guarded by removable canvas filters and regulating flap valves. Ventilation is performed by mechanical exhaust, the gas-engine which supplies the motive power being placed in an engine-house outside the building, in order to avoid undue disturbance by noise. The artificial illumination is throughout by electricity, supplied by the Yorkshire House-to-House Electric Lighting Company.

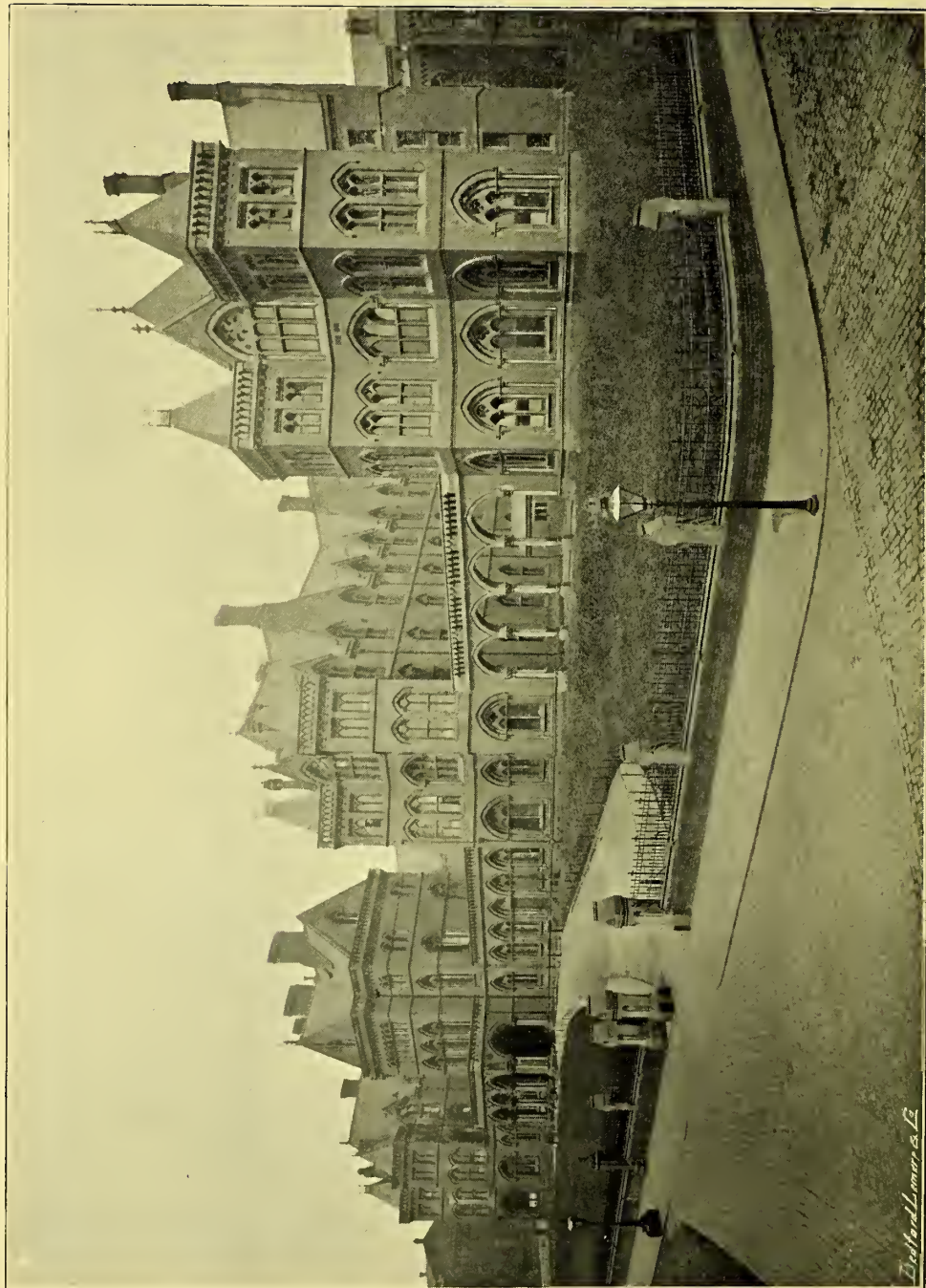
It will be evident from the foregoing description and the accompanying Illustrations that ample accommodation has been provided for the various Departments, and that much care has been expended in the design of the fittings and the provision of suitable equipment and teaching appliances for carrying on the work of a Medical School successfully.

The reasonable comforts of the students have also been provided for on a liberal scale.

The Council of the Yorkshire College believe that they have every ground for holding the opinion that they now possess a Medical Department not only in every way worthy of a College of the Victoria University, but capable of holding its own with any School in the country.

They are furthermore convinced, that when on the one hand the Science and Arts Department, with its complete courses of instruction in Chemistry, Physics, and Biology, and on the other the numerous and excellent institutions for Clinical and Practical Instruction—represented by the Leeds General Infirmary, the Dispensary, the Hospital for Women and Children, the County Lunatic Asylum, and the City Fever Hospitals—are taken into account, the LEEDS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE offers facilities for study of so well-balanced and complete a kind, that they can look forward with confidence to the increased prosperity of this Department as a response to their efforts on behalf of the advancement of Medical Education.

There is another feature upon which due weight should be placed. The buildings have met with artistic treatment at the hands of the Architect. The influence of attractive surroundings is undeniable in its good effects, and those whose years of study shall have been passed here cannot fail to carry with them pleasant memories of their *Alma Mater*.



Thos. Agnew & Sons

LEEDS GENERAL INFIRMARY.—FROM S.E. CORNER.



LEEDS GENERAL INFIRMARY.—ENTRANCE HALL.

Bedford Leeson & Co.

THE GENERAL INFIRMARY AT LEEDS.

THE Clinical instruction of students of the Medical Department of the Yorkshire College is conducted at the Leeds General Infirmary.

This well-known Charity commenced its work in temporary buildings with twelve beds, in 1768; and three years later the first Infirmary was opened with twenty-seven beds, a number which soon increased to 140.

The present buildings were opened in 1869, large and important additions and alterations being made as recently as 1892. The original design was devised and carried out by Sir GILBERT SCOTT.

The Infirmary is built on the pavilion system, having a large central oblong court, around which blocks of buildings are arranged. This central court is covered in with glass, and is used partly as a tennis-court for the resident staff, and partly by patients as an indoor recreation ground. In one of the blocks is the Entrance-hall, Board-room, Administrative offices, Casualty and Accident rooms, Operating theatres, &c. In the entrance-hall are placed busts of former distinguished members of the Hon. Staff, and also a fine statue of the first WILLIAM HEY, F.R.S., by CHANTREY; and another, by BEHNES, of a former Treasurer, Mr. H. HALL.

The other blocks, five in number, each contain two large wards, with an average number of thirty beds in each ward. In the New Wing there are three stories, with two wards in each, containing ten and sixteen beds respectively, and besides these there are some smaller wards.

There is also an Isolation block, provided with twelve beds; and about four miles from the centre of the city a semi-convalescent Hospital, with accommodation for forty-two patients.

The Infirmary has thus accommodation for 471 beds, suitably allotted to all varieties of cases. The number of in-patients treated during 1894 was 5,714: the average number at any one time being about 400. Fifty-six cots are available for the treatment of children, those for medical and surgical cases being placed in separate wards.

The new Out-Patient Department is a striking feature of the recent extension of the Infirmary, and consists of a large Central Waiting-hall, round which is arranged a series of consulting rooms admirably adapted for the requirements of the various departments.

Special rooms for Ophthalmic and Aural work open from the north side, while Gynæcology, Laryngology, and General Medical work find accommodation along the opposite side; and a series of apartments for Out-patient Surgical work occupy the whole of the east end of the hall, the Dispensing department being at the opposite end. The number of Out-patients during 1894 was 34,532, including 7,725 attending the Casualty department.

There is also a large Extern Maternity Charity attached to the Infirmary, for the convenient instruction of students under proper supervision.

The new Pathological Department of the Infirmary is also a notable feature, the Pathology theatre, Laboratory, &c., being fitted up with every convenience, and placed under the charge of a Pathological curator.

The construction of a new Clinical Lecture theatre is at present proceeding, as is also the modernising of the two Operating theatres, upon the most approved methods.

The full Honorary Staff numbers twenty-two, six of these being on the Consulting Staff.

The following resident appointments are open to students:—

Resident Medical Officer	}	Appointed for 12 months, and eligible for re-election.	{	Salary, £100 per annum.
Resident Surgical Officer				
Resident Casualty Officer				
Resident Ophthalmic Officer 	}	Appointed for 12 months, and eligible for re-election.	{	Salary, £50 per annum.
...				

Resident Medical Officer to the Ida Hospital, appointed for 6 months.
Honorarium £25.

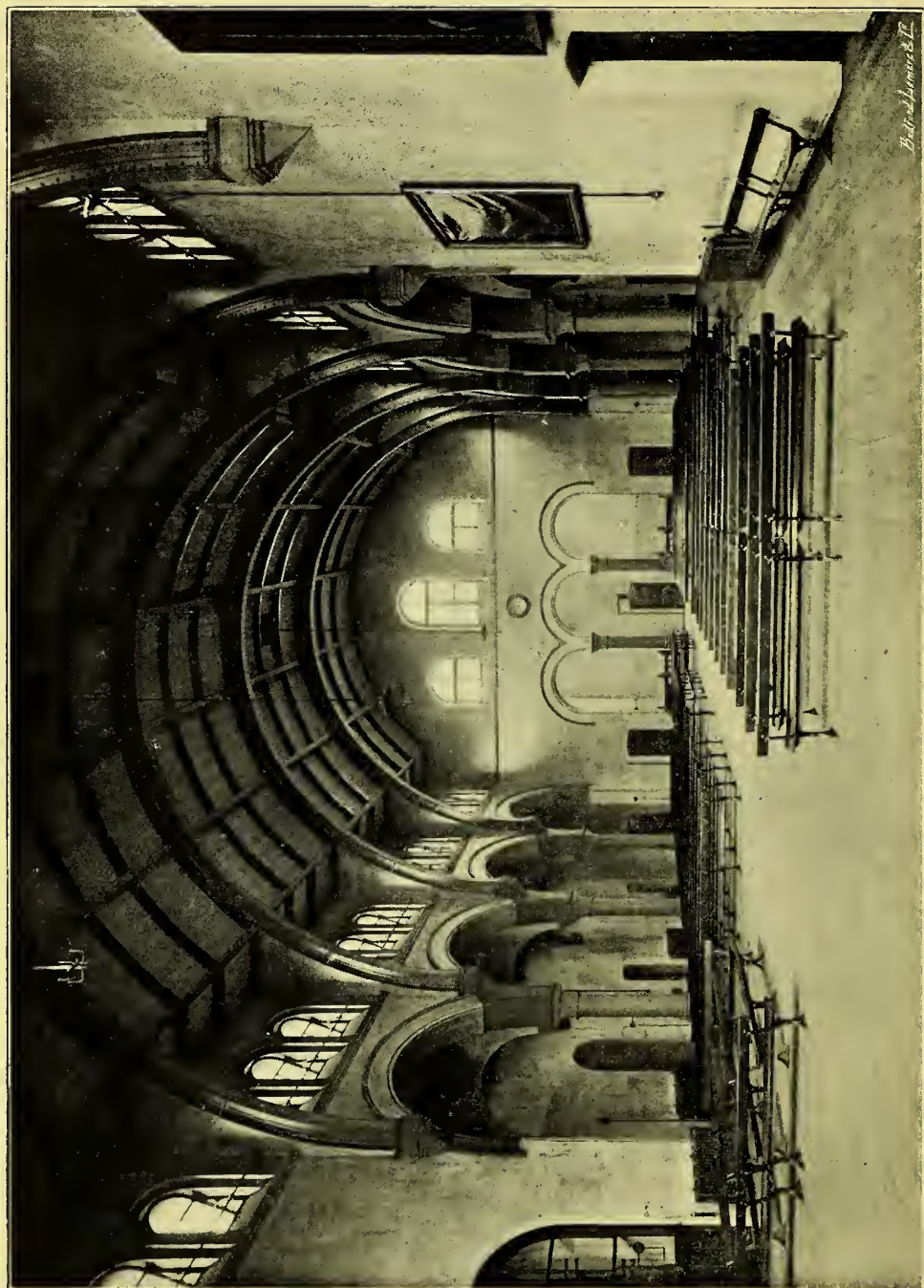
Resident Obstetric Officer, appointed for 12 months.

Resident House Physicians	...	2	holding office for 12 months.
Resident House Surgeons	...	4	" 12 "
Physicians' Clerks	...	36	" 6 "
Surgeons' Dressers	...	32	" 6 "
Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeons' Dressers	...	16	" 3 "
Gynæcological Ward Clerks	...	12	" 3 "
Gynæcological Out-patient Clerks	...	16	" 3 "
Assistant Physicians' Clerks	...	32	" 3 "
Laryngological Clerks	...	8	" 3 "
Assistant Surgeons' Dressers	...	32	" 3 "
Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeons' Dressers	...	12	" 3 "
Dressers in the Casualty Room	...	36	" 3 "
Post-mortem Room Clerks	...	32	" 3 "
Laboratory Assistants	...	8	" 3 "

The large Nursing Staff, numbering about ninety, and consisting in part of fully trained nurses, and in part of probationers in course of training, is under the charge of the Lady Superintendent.



LEEDS GENERAL INFIRMARY.—PATHOLOGY THEATRE.



LEEDS GENERAL INFIRMARY.—WAITING HALL FOR OUT-PATIENTS.

DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND ARTS
OF THE
YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, COLLEGE ROAD.

ONE of the characteristic features of the progress which has been made in recent years, in providing for Higher Education, has been the establishment in so many parts of the country of Colleges in which the older University subjects of classics, literature, mathematics, and physics, find a home, side by side with those newer studies which have a more or less direct bearing upon our mechanical and manufacturing industries.

The Yorkshire College was one of the first of the new order.

Founded in 1874 as the "Yorkshire College of Science," with the late Lord Frederick Cavendish as its first President, it started operations in temporary premises in Cookridge Street, with a small staff, consisting of A. H. GREEN, Professor of Geology; T. E. THORPE, Professor of Chemistry; A. W. RÜCKER, Professor of Physics and Mathematics; and J. BEAUMONT, Professor of Textile Industries.

In 1877 the Institution undertook the preparation of students for degrees in arts, and assumed the title of the "Yorkshire College." During the period of 1874 to 1878, departments of Biology, Engineering, and Coal-mining were added.

The undertaking was so successful, and met with so much support from the people of Yorkshire, and the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers of London, that it was soon determined to erect buildings for the suitable accommodation of the various departments.

In 1885 their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES inaugurated the new building, which had been erected from designs by Mr. ALFRED WATERHOUSE, R.A.

The buildings—part of a wider scheme, left for subsequent completion—includes the Baines Memorial wing, large lecture theatres, laboratories for instruction and research in Chemistry, Physics, and Biology, and rooms for Arts Classes, together with the wing devoted to Textile Industries.

In the following year an important additional wing was built, and elaborately equipped for the department of Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

In 1884 the Leeds School of Medicine (established 1831) was incorporated with the Yorkshire College as its Medical Department. Medical students during their first year of study attend the classes in Chemistry, Physics, and Biology, held in College Road.

In 1887 the College was admitted to the Victoria University, thereby becoming one of the constituent Colleges of the University, and acquiring recognised University standing.

On the 6th October, 1894, a large addition was formally opened by their Royal Highnesses the DUKE and DUCHESS of YORK, at the same time as the new Medical School buildings, namely, the Examination-hall and Library.

At present the Yorkshire College offers complete courses of training for degrees in Arts, Science, Medicine, and Surgery, and for various professions and trades, including Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering; Coal-mining, Analytical Chemistry, and the Manufacture, Dyeing, and Printing of Cloth and other textile fabrics. The depart-

ments of Agriculture and Leather Industries have been established within the last four years. The work of the former is largely carried on in the rural districts, and is supported by the County Councils of Yorkshire. The College also provides Day and Evening Classes and Lectures for persons who desire to spend a part only of their time in study.

A Day Training College, under the provisions of the Education Code, has been established for men teachers in elementary schools, as a department of the Yorkshire College. A similar provision for women teachers will be shortly added.

The teaching staff, including that of the Medical Department, now consists of eighteen Professors, twenty-eight Lecturers, and twenty-two Assistant Lecturers and Demonstrators.

The land, with the buildings now erected, and their equipment, have cost about £149,000—£33,500 of which have been provided by the Clothworkers' Company of London, for the building and machinery of the Textile Industries, Dyeing and Art Departments. The same Company undertakes the maintenance of those departments at an annual cost of £2,300.

These statements will convey some conception of the magnitude of the work which this Institution has accomplished during the twenty-one years of its existence.

In concluding this necessarily brief description, and as evidence of its progress and of the assured position which it has acquired in public estimation, the following, extracted from last year's Report, is appended :—

The number of registered students who attended the ordinary day classes was at the end of last session 667 (210 of whom were Medical students). In addition, there were 449 classed as occasional or evening students,—making a total of 1,116.

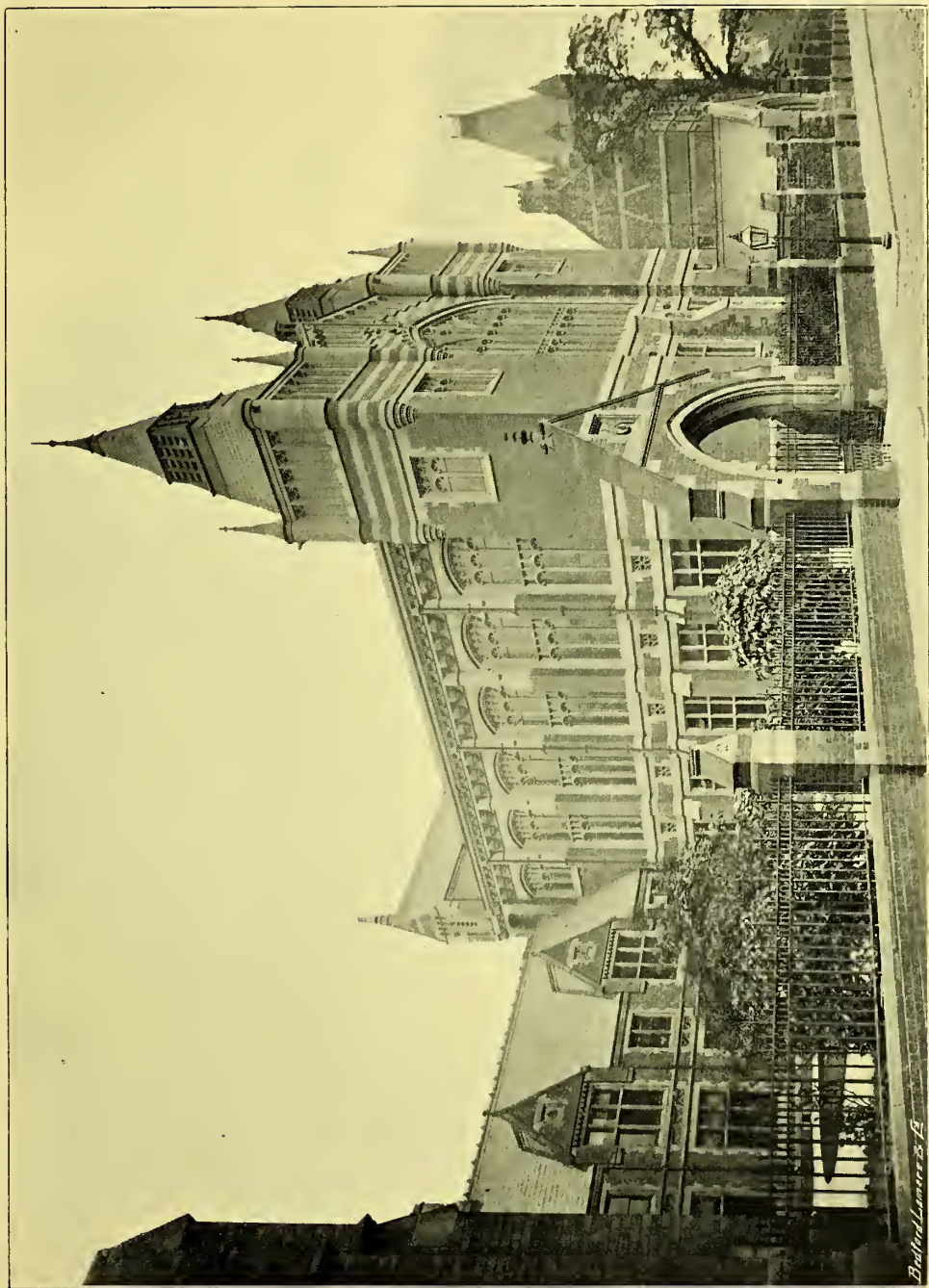
ATHLETICS.

THE Council of the College have given every encouragement to Athletic pursuits by providing tennis-courts at College Road, and a large ground at Headingley for cricket and football. The Athletic Union of the College has the management of these.

The proceeds of a Bazaar (£1,700), which was held last May, will be devoted to the improvement of the Athletic ground, and the building of a fives-court at the Medical School. The erection of a gymnasium is also contemplated in the near future.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE HALL OF RESIDENCE.

LYDDON HALL was instituted for the purpose of offering the advantages of a common collegiate life to students whose homes are at a distance from Leeds, and is similar to those which have been established in connection with Owens College, Manchester, the University of Edinburgh, and some of the London Medical Schools. It is within a few minutes' walk of College Road and of the Medical School buildings, and is under the control of a Resident Warden. Applications for admission should be made to the Secretary of the Yorkshire College.



YORKSHIRE COLLEGE.—EXAMINATION HALL AND LIBRARY.



Bedford House & Co.

LEEDS GENERAL INFIRMARY.—ONE OF THE WARDS.

